

THE HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

VOLUME I.

HAZEL GREEN, WOLFE COUNTY, KY., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1885.

NUMBER 15.

The Herald

Is the only paper published in Wolfe county, and circulates largely in the counties of Wolfe, Morgan, Powell, Menifee, Magoffin, Breathitt, Elliott, Estill and Floyd, the latter seven being without a newspaper of any kind. THE HERALD is, therefore, THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM in Eastern Kentucky.

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BY
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Owner and Editor.

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County Judge.....G. B. Swango
County Attorney.....Levi Kash
County Clerk.....David Hogg
Circuit Clerk.....Wm. F. Elkins
Sheriff.....G. T. Centers
Coroner.....J. C. Crech
Assessor.....F. C. Smith
Surveyor.....C. M. Fallon
County Supt. Public Schools.....J. M. Kash
Master Commissioner.....J. M. Kash

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

FIRST DISTRICT—Stephen Swango, Wednesday after 2nd Monday; S. P. Murphy, Thursday after 2nd Monday.
SECOND DISTRICT—D. S. Godsey, Friday after 2nd Monday; A. J. Lindon, Saturday after 2nd Monday.

THIRD DISTRICT—J. W. Horton, Wednesday after 1st Monday; W. T. Tompkins, Tuesday after 3rd Monday.

FOURTH DISTRICT—James Spencer, Wednesday after 3rd Monday; Isaiah Spencer, Thursday after 3rd Monday.

FIFTH DISTRICT—H. C. Elkins, Friday after 2nd Monday; Wm. Lamsau, Saturday after 2nd Monday.

SIXTH DISTRICT—S. S. Rose, Saturday after 1st Monday; A. M. Swango, Tuesday after 3rd Friday.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—J. H. Terrill, Tuesday after 4th Monday.

CONSTABLES—1st District, Zachariah Halsey; 2nd District, James Lacy; 3rd District, Hiram Bailey; 4th District, A. J. Legg; 5th District, James Banks; 6th District, George Sully; 7th District, H. Clay Rose; 8th District, Augustus Bradley.

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County Judge.....J. M. Vanarsdell
County Clerk.....J. J. Byrne
Circuit Clerk.....A. T. Hackney
Sheriff.....A. J. Kingo
Coroner.....J. N. Frisby
Assessor.....N. A. Willis
Surveyor.....G. W. Wheeler
County Supt. Public Schools.....W. C. Taylor
Master Commissioner.....W. S. Pierce

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

March, June, September and December.
FIRST DISTRICT—Turner Spencer, third Monday; C. C. Montgomery, first Wednesday.

SECOND DISTRICT—J. T. Argo, third Thursday; T. F. Frisby, first Friday.

THIRD DISTRICT—J. M. Adams, second Saturday; Nelson Holland, 4th Thursday.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Alfred Combs, first Saturday; Samuel Stary, third Saturday.

FIFTH DISTRICT—G. R. Hale, second Friday; Wm. Hughes, 4th Friday.

CONSTABLES—1st District, Jno. L. Brooks; 2nd District, J. H. Kindrick; 3rd District, Johnson Whitaker; 4th District, J. T. Hedder; 5th District, H. B. Laidie.

Richard Spencer, Commissioner of the Poor.

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MAYTOWN.—2nd Sunday, M. E. South, Rev. W. L. Stamper; 4th Sunday, Christian, Rev. D. G. Combs.

EZEL.—1st Sunday, Baptist, Rev. W. L. Givendon; 2nd Sunday, Christian, Rev. D. G. Combs.

FRENCHBURG.—1st Sunday, Christian, Rev. D. G. Combs; 2nd M. E. South, Rev. G. B. Dougherty; 4th Sunday, Presbyterian, Rev. A. P. Mickel.

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Patronage is respectfully solicited from everybody, more especially the traveling public. First-class accommodations, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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The table is supplied with the best in the market, and first-class accommodation will be furnished for man and beast.

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JAMES H. COLE, Proprietor.

Patronage of the traveling public respectfully solicited. Table always supplied with the best in the market. Stable attached.

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PROPRIETORS.

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FINE HORSES,

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Hero Worship in Kentucky.

[Courier-Journal.]

In Kentucky we have no law against murder.

On the statute-books can be found such enactments as are common among civilized nations, but these are nullified by a debased public sentiment, by inefficient officers, by political necessities, by fraud, force and terrorism.

Three weeks ago, on a Sunday morning, Andrew Johnson hid himself behind a house in Pineville to wait for the coming of his enemy, and as he came, all unconscious of his fate, Johnson fired on him and slew him, and slew another with him, and shed the blood of a little child.

The whole ghastly story has been faithfully told by the correspondent sent by the Courier-Journal to Pineville to investigate the matter. It is a recital which should arouse a feeling of indignation that nothing but a restoration of law and order could allay.

Johnson was not arrested by the proper officers; he defied and intimidated them, and prepared for other assassinations no doubt. Finally, in order to avoid the presence of state troops, he consented to surrender himself and plead to an indictment.

The indictment was returned and his counsel asked for bail. It was not a bailable case. No judge on a bench or anywhere else would have considered it for a moment. The murder was atrocious, unprovoked and cold-blooded. A little child sitting by her father, whom she had gone to meet, was one of the victims.

It was assassination in broad daylight, such as no society can tolerate, and yet the judge—Judge Finley—put the assassin under bail. One of the attorneys suggested that it was not a bailable case. Our correspondent describes the scene.

"Judge Finley did not seem to relish the suggestion.

"Ordinarily it is not," he remarked, "but a precedent has been established here to allow bail in all cases. What does the commonwealth's attorney have to say?"

"The commonwealth's attorney had some fine fencing to do, and even the dexterous advocate was at a temporary loss. He announced that usually such cases were not bailable, and went on to say a good many things which meant nothing at all.

"It seems a precedent has been fixed, your honor," he concluded. "Bail has been allowed in all such cases heretofore, and it would be strange if an exception were made in this. Then your honor knows that frequently when a prisoner is put in jail he is released on a writ of habeas corpus or something of the sort and allowed to go free on a smaller bail than you would fix, and frequently a strict bond at that. A prisoner is often really safer on a good bond than in confinement. Besides, I am not the regular commonwealth's attorney, and I do not feel like suggesting anything to the court."

"The court acquiesced judicially in everything the commonwealth said. It referred to the fact that the law did not permit bail to be given for such offenses, and regretted that it seemed necessary to make an exception in this case. Still, there was the habeas corpus always ready to be used, and then a precedent had been fixed, which the court did not think it would be fair to the prisoner to ignore.

"I will fix bail for Mr. Johnson at \$5,000," Judge Finley concluded.

"In each case, I presume, your honor," quietly suggested Col. Dishman.

"Yes, in each case," said the court with apparent hesitation.

Reading this it is easy to understand why crime is not punished, and why the only law is that maintained by the pistol and the shot gun.

Such a judge one is quick to say ought to be removed, but he cannot be removed, for the law leaves it with him to determine what to do in such cases.

He turns Johnson loose on the community to kill other men and little children. He in effect tells the friends of the murdered man, he tells the law-abiding citizens that Johnson and his friends are above the law, and that justice can not be had in the established courts of the commonwealth. That is the meaning of such a decision.

We can no longer consider these evils as something afar off, something which can have no personal concern for us. It is a serious blunder, every citizen of the state of Kentucky is in part responsible for this condition of affairs, and life is less safe even in Louisville because such lawlessness goes unchecked.

It is as idle to suppose that the dangers invited by the abandonment of law in Eastern Kentucky end there, as to think that cholera can be confined to the slums of eastern cities. Already we feel the paralyzing effects of lawlessness, and though we have no family feuds and factional fights, we find it all but impossible even now to punish murder.

Our heroes in Kentucky are the murderers. They have pluck and bravery and admit no allegiance to the law. We pet them and honor them and try not to hurt their feelings. The grand juries show them great consideration, and we make it possible to exclude from the petit jury all who believe a murderer is not something of a hero.

Around Pine Mountain the law serves only as an entrenchment for criminals. Judges, commonwealth attorneys, juries are all impediments to justice, and the mob seems to be the only organization that is inspired with any sense of equity or responsibility.

There are remedies and they must be found or civilization is a failure. The people of Kentucky can address themselves to no matter that compares in seriousness or pressing importance to this. Men must hang for killing men, and all under the law, but how?

The adjunct general points out very clearly some of the difficulties in the way, and these difficulties must be removed. We have too many counties, too many county officers and officers. The unit of criminal government is too small and there exists no possible public sentiment.

The juries are chosen necessarily from one faction or the other; the state has no faction. The criminal has too many challenges; the state too few. The judges are weak and timid, and they are dependent too much upon one murderous faction or the other for support at the polls.

Counties must be consolidated. The governor should have the power to assign judges of one circuit to service in another.

The terms of the judges should be extended, and our entire system of criminal law should be revised and made more stringent. The state should at least be given an equal chance with the murderer with his hands red with the blood of peaceable men and little children.

By those who do not like to trouble themselves with matters of government it is said that newspapers make too much of these murders in Kentucky. They do not make enough of them. If the press and the pulpit would each do its duty fairly between this and December, the next legislature would not dare to adjourn before giving us an effective system of laws under which murder can be punished.

The publication of these facts gives the state a bad name abroad, but unfortunately Kentucky deserves a bad name. Our people are stricken with a strange apathy and indifference. Murders grow apace; the victims are forgotten; the murderers become heroes to be protected by every imaginary legal contrivance.

There is a limit to all this. There is certain to be a revolt. There is now abroad in Kentucky a spirit of defiance at war with the very existence of society. Deep down in the heart of every one of us there is a law higher and stronger than any yet appealed to, but the appeal will be made. If the state is impotent and helpless; if judges are incompetent and juries intimidated, a whole commonwealth will not long be overawed. If the leaders cannot devise better methods, if the governor and the legislature cannot secure a more effective administration of justice, society is thrown back on first principles, and it will organize itself on a different basis, animated with the firm conviction that justice without law is better than law without justice.

The contemplation of such an appeal should awaken the whole people. The first step is to send to the next legislature men determined to give us good government, in the face of local crime and widespread ignorance and brutality.

County Papers and the State Teachers' Association.

Generally people take an active interest in all that they can discover to be of immediate concern to them. If this be true, and the editors and proprietors of county papers do not take an active interest in state education of the children of the masses in the common school branches, it follows that the editors and proprietors do not think themselves directly interested in the people knowing how to read—they do not expect the people to read their papers, they do not publish them to read. Reading is the branch taught in the public schools. But then, editors say, "we do take an interest—witness the space we devote to every picnic, etc., of these school people!" You take precisely the same interest in every hanging which tardy justice gives you. The fact that you publish accounts of these celebrations has no bearing on this issue whatever. Reflect about the matter and see for yourselves that it does not.

The only way you can practically exhibit an interest in public education is by persistently striving to influence and educate "public opinion" which is the final court of adjudication in all such matters. Apply this test, look over your files for a year, see how much of an effort you have made toward educating "public opinion." The S. T. A. is the only organized effort being made to educate "public opinion" in favor of education by the state of the children of the masses. This organization is wholly devoted to the common schools. More than 1,200 teachers are actively supporting this S. T. A., and 3 times that number of persons are more or less actively supporting this movement. Can you consistently permit opportunity to help on the good work escape you? The active opposition to this movement of the S. T. A. is limited to an organization—a church, and to a fractional part of a party of Bourbonic sore heads, who fear that others may possibly arise to the unfortunate level of themselves in social circles. A very few oppose our efforts from principle, mistaken as we think, yet honest in their opinions. All we need is to let those who favor our cause know their strength, and they will exercise it or exert it. The ministry of all the churches, except as referred to above, give the common school a hearty support, which here and there solitary exceptions. But the minority in opposition are blatant—they deceive the people by a loud noise. Editors, begin now an active campaign in this high interest. What nobler cause can be found to appeal to you for decisive action? Please announce every week that the S. T. A. holds its next meeting in Lexington, July 2, 4, inclusive, and that the Phoenix hotel is headquarters. Let every issue have some editorial from your pen arousing the people to a just appreciation of the importance of this movement of the S. T. A. Let every one send for a programme, and in order to prepare yourself send also for a copy of the "proceedings" of the December 1884 meeting. It cost about 15 cents a copy to publish this pamphlet, but whether you send the 15 cents in stamps or not, send a 3 cent stamp for pamphlet. Less than 400 of the 2,000 issue are on hand.

ROBT. D. ALLEN, Pres. S. T. A.
Farmdale, Ky., May 24, 1885.

Kentucky Geography.
[Louisville Commercial.]

If the president is really honest in his desire to learn the geography of Kentucky, and give all parts of the state a fair chance at the federal pie wagon, we can give him a map of the blue grass section that will be of value to him. In that favored region everybody is lorn with royal purple blood in their veins and silver spoons in their mouths. Each year the various state and national officers are divided between the males over 15 years old. All boys who are not statesmen at 16 and office-holders at 21, are branded on the back and banished to Southern and Western Kentucky. This patriotic blue grass section is bounded on the north by Senator Beck, on the south by Controller of the Treasury Durham, on the east by Senator Blackburn, and on the west by Minister to Peru Buck.

Over-work Among Women.

[American Agriculturist.]

In about 9 cases out of every 10, the woman who is poor in health attributes her sufferings to over-work. Many times this is a valid excuse, but frequently it is not the real cause of the ill-health.

Lookers-on cannot always understand the situation, and the comparisons made between one woman's work and another's are often incorrectly drawn. Molly sometimes suffers from overwork, but she avers that no part of the work to be done for her household is really beyond her strength. She says that as regular housemaid she could do all of the so-called house-work and the plain sewing which she now does, and maintain her health.

But to do these things well would leave no time for the "nothings," and every mother whose heart is in that work knows that it takes a good deal of time. I believe, and here is one more chance to bear witness to this truth, that the mother-work should have the first chance. A woman whose ideals are low can sometimes carry on all these departments successfully (in her own opinion), and in that case her health is not likely to suffer from too much work. It is the worry, the sense of incompleteness or of falling short in what is required of one, more than all the fatigue of her work, that wears Molly out.

It is well to know how to do every thing in the best way possible, but when a woman finds that she cannot do everything that it seems to be her duty to do in the best manner possible, she had better stop and consider what are the most essential things to be done, and study the wisest ways of getting along without positive neglect. Wholesome food the family must have, but most of the fancy cooking is done in vain as respects health and strength. This same fancy cooking (which includes cake and pie—these being quite unnecessary articles of diet, doing more harm than good in most cases) is one of the chief causes of ill-health among women. Nearly all of these invalids are more or less dyspeptic. I have watched this a good deal among my neighbors in different places. Few of them give the right name to their disease, and I think the doctors are sometimes careful not to tell them the whole truth, but those who made any permanent improvement under medical treatment usually make some change in their habits of diet. One woman told me, during an hour's visit, these two facts, which did not seem to have any connection in her own mind: 1. "I used to be a great sufferer from sick headache, but I seldom have it in late years." 2. "No, I rarely eat a crumb of cake now, no matter how much I make; I haven't cared for it for a few years back, though I once was very fond of nice cake." Another, in praising her doctor's success in the treatment of her nerves, after detailing the medicines and the rest and rides prescribed, remarked incidentally that the doctor told her to eat rather light of plain, nourishing food, and to give up her tea and coffee if she could. Many years ago I heard a physician of fine education and large experience ridiculing the idea that prevailed among women that their sickness came generally from over-work. "They over-work their jaws," said he, "munching confectionery, and eating all sorts of unwholesome food, and they often eat too much anyhow for persons who exercise so little." At the time I thought the criticism too severe, but I have often since seen cases to whom it applied.

Another way in which women are over-worked by their own fault—a sin of ignorance frequently—is in the use of foolish clothing. We are all more or less in bondage here, for woman's dress is radically wrong. It is a weight and a hindrance everywhere. Clothing devised to suit the needs of the human body would be much more easily made and taken care of, and it would give a woman freer movement, greater ease and comfort about her work and play, and would be an aid to good health rather than, as now, a drag upon her strength. But a genuine reform cannot be made by any one woman, for it awaits the development of public opinion. But cannot we lend a hand here, and say on all proper occasions, that woman's dress is absurd, and inconvenient, and unhealthy, and that we wish for something better? Most of us can put less work and care upon our trimmings, and none of us need wear a trained skirt, or one that touches the floor. We may all wear loose and warm clothing, and bear the weight upon our shoulders rather than over the hips. Various female weaknesses are supposed to be caused by active labor, by much standing upon the feet, by much climbing of stairs in the pursuit of one's daily industry. They may be aggravated by these causes after they have been once induced, but I have serious doubts whether these weaknesses are often really attributable to the causes above named. Corsets and heavy skirts are the real offenders. It is usually the case that the same amount of work might have been done—the standing and the climbing—had the muscles of the body, both external and internal, been left free and unweighed by the clothing. How many feathers' weight are added to her burden of toil and worry by a woman's long skirts, as she goes about her work in-doors and out, up-stairs and down, around the kitchen fire, or cleaning the floors in an unsuitable dress?

It is not the hardness of the work, or the difficulty of the tasks taken in detail, that tires out the women as a general thing, if we except the family washings, which usually require a good deal of strength. But these tasks crowd upon each other, and become complicated and worrisome when the care of children interferes with them. These are genuine cases of over-work, where the labor is too hard and too steady for the strength of the worker; but care and worry are harder to bear than physical toil, and social burdens do their part to over-tax the vital powers.

A Constitutional Convention.
[Frankfort Capital.]

The voters of Kentucky will again be called upon in August next to vote upon the proposition looking to a sovereignty

convention. There is hardly a thoughtful citizen that does not recognize the need of a new constitution, moulded and tuned to the changed condition in which Kentucky finds herself after a great civil war, which well-nigh revolutionized the entire ground-work of her old, present organic law. It is no argument against the need of a convention that the inconsistencies in the state constitution have been rendered nugatory by the national constitution. The instrument should be made symmetrical and healthy, through the channels of its own sovereignty. The dead limbs should be pruned, senseless clauses removed, and all inconsistencies with the dominant organic law eliminated. As to any changes affecting departments of the state government, the question would come directly before the people in their sovereign capacity, and an expression had under conditions most favorable for moulding beneficial and desirable changes. It would simply be referring to the people themselves choice of alteration, modification, or re-adoption, or of continuance or discontinuance. Being a sovereignty assemblage its delegates would come directly from the people instructed as to their duties. The constitutional bar of two-thirds vote now necessary to attain specific objects, would be supplanted temporarily by the power of a sovereignty majority, and when no longer needed could be restored to its two-thirds requirement. Times of holding elections and tenure of office could be revised and adopted, or altered as the convention might elect, and many other matters pertaining to constitutional meetings could be fully discussed and finally disposed of. The need for a new constitution is so apparent to the thoughtful minority, that it will, of necessity, grow in demand for a change until it comes, whether sooner or later. The cumbersome machinery provided by the present constitution for organic changes in its own structure, was the outgrowth of a careful desire on the part of its framers to render it more than difficult of change. Imbued with an overweening confidence in the sovereignty of the commonwealth, in never occurred to the framers of the instrument that the national authority, either by peaceful prescription or violent methods, would override her sovereignty. But so it is, and there remains nothing but to alien our supreme law with that of a power operatively higher, whether rightfully or by the mere force of arms is not necessary to discuss.

The people should, with all possible haste, provide for a sovereignty assembling. Delay only adds expense. Sooner or later it is bound to come, and the sooner the better. Repeated failure to secure the constitutional majority should be no excuse for the indulgence of inactivity. The majority will be reached sometime. It can be done at the August election if those who recognize its need do their duty.

A Mammoth Drug Establishment.
[Mt. Sterling Gazette.]

"Chemistry and mechanics are sciences of accuracy and precision." This is an oft repeated saying which is thoroughly demonstrated on visiting the laboratory of a manufacturing druggist, a pleasure enjoyed by our reporter a few days ago by the favor of Messrs. J. T. Breen & Son, of Mt. Sterling. He saw there the full line of presses, stills, percolators, stoves, crucibles and retorts used in the preparation of drugs as used daily in the medical and scientific world. This house is one which has an experience of 30 years to back it, and the curious processes there explained fully repaid for the now and then unpleasant smells that naturally pervade an atmosphere saturated with the fumes of such a diversity of preparations. We were assured that a whole drug store could be stocked from the shelves of the establishment, and that the people of Eastern Kentucky were daily opening their eyes more and more to the fact that a firm of this kind could and did sell goods as cheap and cheaper than houses at a greater distance from here, besides saving much money to the purchaser in freight. A very large quantity of preparations are made from herbs indigenous to this State, and the Messrs. Breen have made arrangements for the purchase of such goods at home, thus securing a fresh and reliable article. We wish them every success in their undertaking.

Their advertisement appears in THE HERALD, and we recommend them to the confidence of the merchants and people of this section. We have also printed for them 500 bills, in which they advertise for different kinds of herbs, barks and roots. If you have not seen one call at this office and secure one.

Training Horses.
[Farmers Home Journal.]

A very simple method and an improvement upon the Rary system of training vicious horses, was said the Rural Canadian, exhibited at West Philadelphia recently, and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was astonishing. The first trial was made on a kicking or "balking" mare, which, her owner said, had allowed no rider on her back for at least five years. She became tame in about as many